

# THE NASHVILLE GLOBE.

"All things come to them that wait, providing they wait."—Charles W. Anderson. "Get out of our sunshine."—R. H. Boyd.

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## BISHOPS FALSELY REPRESENTED

### Did Not Adopt any of Resolutions of Political ilk.

### SO STATES RT. REV. TYREE WHO RECENTLY RETURNED.

HAS MADE AN EXTENDED LECTURE TOUR—DELIVERED OVER TWENTY-FIVE LECTURES AND SERMONS WHILE AWAY—LARGE CROWDS THROG TO HEAR THE DISTINGUISHED PRELATE IN PRINCIPAL VIRGINIA CITIES—UNITED COUNCILS OF BISHOPS ISSUE STRONG APPEAL—BISHOP TYREE CARRIES OFF PLATFORM HONORS.

When Bishop Evans Tyree, of this city, alighted from the train in Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago he was the victim of a swarm of newspaper reporters. It had leaked out that he would be in the city, and as his name was used in connection with a resolution sent out from Washington to the effect that the Bishops of the three Methodist churches had passed a resolution denouncing Judge Taft and urging their constituents to support Senator Foraker. Replying to their questions, Bishop Tyree said:

"When we went to Washington it was with the mutual understanding that it was simply to attend to the business which took us there, namely, that of forming a federation of the three branches of the Methodist Episcopal church of our race, and nothing else. We agreed that we would not mix up in the political situation now before the country. Nor did we. Not a word was said by anyone in that conference which could be construed as for or against any political candidate, notwithstanding these reports to the contrary. Any story that the conference took any action against Mr. Taft or for or against anyone, is maliciously false, and I think all of the 24 bishops who were there will bear me out in that."

When asked to explain how the report got out, he told what he knew, but expressed a dislike to discuss subjects bordering on political controversies.

#### WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

"There were 24 bishops in the conference, representing the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the Colored Methodist Episcopal churches," he said. "We were there to form a federation between the three churches. There were many who wanted us to take some stand for or against the various candidates for the presidency, but we refused to mix politics and our church affairs. Of course, many ministers from all parts of the country were attracted to Washington because of our meeting, and we realized the eyes of the country were on us. None of these ministers, except the 24 bishops, had anything to do with the conference."

"We convened on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th. I discovered there was a meeting of perhaps 50 or more colored ministers being held in the basement simultaneously with our session. I suspected there was some trickery and an attempt to drag politics into our meeting, so I said to Bishop Gaines: 'That meeting down there ought to be investigated,' and explained to him what I suspected it was for. He at once started down to rout them out, but they heard him coming and fled, most of them passing him on the stairs. He found nothing, but the next day the papers were full of the report that we had denounced the candidacy of Judge Taft. I can not help to believe but that it was done to embarrass us, seeing that we had steadfastly refused to permit political issues to be made a part of our meeting."

"But I say to you again that it was not the conference of the bishops called them to form that federation between the three churches of my people which adopted these resolutions. We had nothing to do with it."

#### HAD NO AUTHORITY.

It was suggested to Mr. Tyree that the basement meeting was a "rump"

convention. He said, "I guess so, but I don't know anything about political terms. All I know is that it was not our convention and was not authorized to act for the bishops, whatever our personal feelings may be."

When asked as to the general feeling among the colored people as to the candidacy of Judge Taft, he said he did not know; that he kept out of politics, simply contenting himself with exercising his franchise right to vote, and seldom heard any discussion.

The distinguished prelate reached home Monday night of this week, after having delivered over twenty lectures and sermons in the principal cities in the state of Virginia. He also attended the United Council of Bishops which recently held a session in Washington. He carried off the honors of the day in a fifteen-minute platform speech. He said in part:

"We are in the midst of a love-feast of rare character. We are here as workers, and we feel with you the pulsations which are brought about by the many things which surround us. What does a man amount to who does not have to contend with opposition. Opposition brings out the manhood. We have been in a struggle for 300 years, and let us continue and we will reach the goal after awhile. I am not discouraged. The Negro who has been asleep on the cotton bale for a number of years is now waking up. We are getting together, and if the colored people don't get together we will hang apart. Clear the forest, and let us begin in earnest race building, having as the corner-stone truth, obedience, industry and politeness."

"The work which began forty-four years ago is now beginning to show up. We are getting away from the foundation and it is this which is causing so much talk now. We are a happy people. We have been singing all of our lives, but we have learned that while we sing we must build. I know we live in a country where a senator of the United States can go through the country boasting of killing Negroes like brutes, but I believe in truth and justice and God, and with these right will prevail. Some of our enemies advocate closing the Negro schools and sending the Negro into the field. A Senator from Texas said this, and the African Methodists in Texas put on the table for education \$11,000 in one day. We are now being shod with the preparation of the gospel to meet the occasion."

The joint Council of Bishops issued the following appeal:

As the chief pastors of the A. M. E., A. M. E. Zion and C. M. E. churches, assembled in Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, we send greetings to our communicants in particular and the race in general.

We desire to render thanks to Almighty God for having preserved us in the midst of racial opposition for about three hundred years, and for the marvelous progress we have been enabled to achieve. We congratulate the race upon the religious, moral, intellectual, and financial advancement that has been made, in spite of great difficulties and felicitate ourselves in the splendid showing of our progress in the churches, our schools, our numerous homes and institutions.

"We are thankful to the friends, North, South, East and West, who have aided us in any degree in reaching our present stage of advancement. We congratulate ourselves upon this great religious movement which has brought us together."

One is reminded of the religious convocations of other centuries, the convocations of the Christian Church, Councils in which Clement of Alexandria, Irenaeus, Jerome, Oregin, Cyprian, Augustine, Tertullian and the early Fathers sat: great men, pious men, zealous men who shaped the destiny of the Christian Church, so far as its doctrine and its Ecclesiastical polity was concerned.

"We, too, are shaping the destiny of the great African Church which is to be one of the largest and most influential which the world has ever seen."

America will only be the home of this great church; but Africa is to be the scene of the greatest operations. May the good Lord help us to realize our responsibility and our duty to this future church.

"We hail with delight the tidal wave of temperance now sweeping over the country, and feel assured that our race will not be the least among its beneficiaries and promoters."

We heartily commend all efforts being made to rid our common country of the rum traffic; and we pledge this righteous movement our hearty support, and take this occasion to urge our people, especially, those who are qualified to vote, to give the cause their united support until this evil is driven from the land.

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## STRIVING TO DEFEAT JUSTICE

### Brownsville Investigating Committee Reports.

### VOTE DOWN EVERY RESOLUTION OFFERED BY MR. FORAKER.

THE SHADOW OF THE BIG STICK FRIGHTENS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE—ACTING BY ORDERS—THAT POLITICS IS PLAYING STRONG PART IN THEIR DELIBERATIONS BELIEVED ON EVERY HAND—CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OFFERS ILLUSIVE RESOLUTION—SEEMS TO BE CATSPAW FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, D. C., February 26.—The senate committee on military affairs, that has been investigating or probing the Brownsville "shoot up," which occurred August 13 and 14, 1906, had a three hours' session to-day. The result of the meeting was the introduction of several resolutions—a majority of them by Senator Foraker, who in a masterly way produced one resolution after another, completely routing the administration forces and forcing the administration supporters to abandon the republicanism of the old party and take refuge in the ranks of the democrats.

In other words, it is evident from the proceedings, as well as the vote, that the President has entered into a compact with the democratic members of the committee, and taking with him three republicans to uphold his action in dismissing without honor the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. It is apparent that these five democrats and three republicans have agreed to assist the President in changing the jurisprudence in this particular instance. The several votes of the committee, although refusing to exonerate the soldiers, fall short of fixing the blame upon any member of the company, or even upon the three companies. There is not a shadow of evidence adduced from the thousands of type-written pages that will show that even one member of the company participated in the Brownsville "shoot-up."

It can be heard on all sides that a more dastardly attack upon the citizen's rights and the good record of a people could be made than this kangaroo trial indulged in by the committee. It is a complete Foraker victory. The five democratic members were not expected at any time and under any circumstances to vote for anything that would favor the Negro or give him a semblance of justice, but it was expected that the republicans, whom the Negro has supported since the sixties, would at least follow the line of the jurisprudence. "All men are supposed to be innocent until their guilt has been established beyond a shadow of a doubt." Hence, out of the eight republican members on the committee, five of them voted in favor of the Negro soldiers, and if party lines are to be looked at, or if the affair is to be looked at from the republican viewpoint, the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry stand exonerated.

The vote to-day confirms the suspicion expressed here in Washington time and again, that President Roosevelt had entered into an agreement during the ratification bill with the democrats, knowing that as he would not be a candidate for the third term, he would not only block the republican chances for victory, but would practically deliver the highest gift of the nation (the President's office) to the democrats, rather than yield it to a worthy republican.

In fact, a close observation will convince the most skeptical mind that the different moves made, are leading in this direction. The personnel of the democratic members on the committee does not indicate a very statesmanlike line up. Foraker, from Tennessee, a practically new man without a hollow name, the creature of a snap campaign nomination, and the promoter of "Jim Crow" enactments in the Volunteer State, sustained the administration. The three republicans are not believed to be sincere, but are simply

working for the administration. They will no doubt support Senator Foraker's resolutions if they come up in the senate after the committee is discharged.

In the three hours session of the committee to-day, quite a number of resolutions were offered. Senator Lodge offered a resolution as follows:

"That in the opinion of this committee the shooting affray in Brownsville on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, was done by some of the soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry then stationed at Fort Brown, Texas."

Senator Foraker offered as a substitute the following:

"The testimony wholly fails to identify the individuals, or any of them who participated in the shooting affray."

The Foraker substitute was defeated by a vote of 8 to 5, the affirmative being Scott, Foraker, Hemenway, Bulkeley and Dupont. The negative were Warren, Lodge, Warner, Tallafiero, Foster, Overman, Frazer and McCreary. The last five named are Democrats. The alignment substantially was the same on most of the substitutes offered. The Lodge resolution formally was adopted by the same decision, except that Senator Dupont did not vote, making three Republicans and five Democrats in favor of supporting the discharge of the Negroes and four Republicans of record against it.

The other Foraker substitutes were as follows:

"The testimony wholly fails to show that the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, or any of them, entered into any agreement or so-called conspiracy of silence or that they had among themselves any understanding of any nature to withhold any information of which they or any of them might be possessed concerning the shooting affray."

Five Senators voted for and eight against the resolution.

"The testimony is so contradictory, and much of it so unreliable that it is not sufficient to sustain the charge that soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry or any of them participated in the shooting affray."

The affirmative votes were four and the negative nine, Senator Dupont joining the latter.

"The weight of the testimony shows that none of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry participated in the shooting affray."

Only Senator Foraker and Bulkeley voted for this resolution and eleven Senators opposed it.

The final substitute offered by Senator Foraker declared that the testimony showed discharged men had a good record as soldiers and that it is the duty of Congress to pass legislation providing for their reinstatement in the army. It was defeated by five yeas and eight nays.

#### PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Senator Dupont's substitute declared that the testimony showed the shots were fired from Springfield rifles issued to Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry. In effect, it asserted the innocence of Companies C and D, both of which were discharged with Company B. Only the author of the resolution and one other Senator voted for its adoption.

Senator Scott's resolution declared the evidence insufficient to hold guilty any particular person or persons and the identity of the guilty parties unknown. It was defeated nine to four.

There being no further substitutes offered, the original resolution was adopted.

Senator Warner then offered the following resolution:

"That the testimony fails to identify the particular soldier or soldiers who participated in the shooting affray."

It was agreed to by a vote of eight yeas, five Republican Senators opposed to the Lodge resolution not voting.

A democratic senate or an entirely democratic committee would have been more unanimous in their report, because when a Texas grand jury refuses to find a bill against a Negro or set of Negroes, there certainly can be no evidence, and, too, when all the officers of the company were exonerated by court-martial, there is no doubt about the innocence of the companies at large. Had these soldiers been court-martialed before they were dismissed without honor, they would have been exonerated, and the country would not have been burdened this long with what is commonly known as "The Brownsville Affair."

#### BISHOP TYREE AT ST. PAUL.

Quarterly meeting will be held at St. Paul A. M. E. Church on Sunday, March 1. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Evans Tyree, D. D., will worship at St. Paul all day and will preach on Sunday night. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the night service.

## OLD ADAGE HOLDS GOOD

### "Constant Drop of Water Wears Away Stone."

### THE HEAD WEARING THE CROWN SHOWS SIGNS OF UNREST.

MONEY FOR EDUCATION OF NEGRO YOUTH GOING IN WRONG CHANNEL—HON. J. C. NAPIER GOES TO MAKE INVESTIGATION—STATE OFFICIALS SHOWN UP IN BAD LIGHT—NEARLY \$100,000 DUE NEGROES OF TENNESSEE—COMMITTEE DETERMINED THAT JUSTICE BE HAD IN THE MATTER—MORRELL FUND FOR ALL RACES.

"Constant dropping of the water wears away the stone." This is becoming evident more and more each day, as one sums up the trend of affairs along the educational lines in Tennessee. More than a year ago an agitation was begun concerning the proper distribution of the Morrell fund, the Slater fund, the Peabody fund and Tennessee's part in contributing to the education of the Negro youth of this state.

At last it seems that some one that knows how, some one that is really interested in the proper distribution of these funds, and in the necessary appropriations needed from the state in this direction, will inquire into the matter. The fact that Mr. J. C. Napier is now in New York to attend the meeting of the board of trustees of the Anna T. Jeanes' fund, which was in session there this week, should not be overlooked. Mr. Napier left the city Tuesday night. He went directly to Knoxville, where he held a special conference with the President of the University of Tennessee, and where he was met in the conference by Mr. J. H. Dillard, the traveling representative of the Anna T. Jeanes' fund, and late dean of the Tulane University, located in New Orleans. It is not known just what the result of this conference was, but it is known that the University of Tennessee is now and has been for some time receiving Tennessee's part of the Morrell fund, only a small portion being transferred to the Knoxville College to promote the agricultural and mechanical art. None of the Slater fund has ever been divided according to the wishes of the donors. Mr. Napier's conference in Knoxville with the President of the University of Tennessee, in company with Mr. Dillard, was principally to inquire into and ascertain what part of these funds this school is receiving. He also stopped over in Washington to attend the national meeting of state superintendents, which was in session there this week and at which Prof. Jones, the superintendent of education for this state, was also in attendance. Mr. Napier called upon the national educational board in the further interest of educational work in Tennessee, as none of the schools run for Negroes are being considered in these appropriations.

Whether Mr. Napier took this stand before the national educational committee was not given out, because in his statement to a Globe reporter he only said that he would go to Knoxville and Washington en route to New York, the principal object for his trip to New York being the Anna T. Jeanes' fund board meeting. But he stated if he could do any good, and he was indeed interested, he would not hesitate to put Tennessee's claim in and push it. He deplored the fact that there was not a state school for the Negro youth in this state, and he remarked that it was worse than a shame that every state in the South boasted of its state school for Negroes except Tennessee. Some states, he declared, had or supported two state schools. Mr. Napier expected to return to the city Monday or Tuesday.

Mrs. Harriet Morgan, who was injured by a fall a month or so ago, has fully recovered. She left the city Monday morning for Birmingham, Ala., where she will remain until April or May. Mrs. Morgan will spend the summer in Michigan.